

AN UNDESCRIBED ERIOCOCCUS FROM MEXICO

(HOMOPTERA, COCCOIDEA)

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Several species of scale insects were collected by Dr. W. Gibson and staff at the Rockefeller Foundation located in Londres, Mexico. With but one exception, all were found to be common species previously recorded from North America. However, one species of the genus *Eriococcus* cannot be associated with any species presently described.

***Eriococcus gerbergi*, n. sp.**

Female.—Adult female with spines present over the entire surface of the dorsum, arranged in definite rows on the abdomen and thorax, scattered irregularly over the cephalic region. Marginal spines stout, conical and slightly pointed, of various sizes. (Fig. 1). Each abdominal segment normally with two large spines, one or two smaller spines at each lateral margin. Dorsal spines resembling those of the margins in form, rather few in number. Anal lobes reduced in size, chitinized only along the mesal margin and on the ventral side of lobe. Each with three slender ventral setae and three dorsal spines of which two are longer and more slender than the marginal spines. Anal lobe setae three times as long as anal ring setae. Antennae normally 7-segmented. Legs stout and moderately short, claw with distinct tooth, posterior coxae and femur with a few pores. Duets with a rather shallow cup.

Male.—Not available.

Habitat.—Collected from *Fraxinus* sp., Distrito Federal Mexico by T. Macias. Notes on the appearance in life not available, type specimens found beneath the enlarged adults of another species of scale insect so far referred to as *Lecanium* sp. It is probable that a quite distinct ovisae is formed.

Type.—U.S.D.A. Collection, Washington, D. C.

Remarks.—*Eriococcus gerbergi* closely resembles *E. arenosus* Cockerel in the distribution of the dorsal spines. However, the two may be easily separated because of the apparent reduction in size of the anal lobes on *E. gerbergi*.

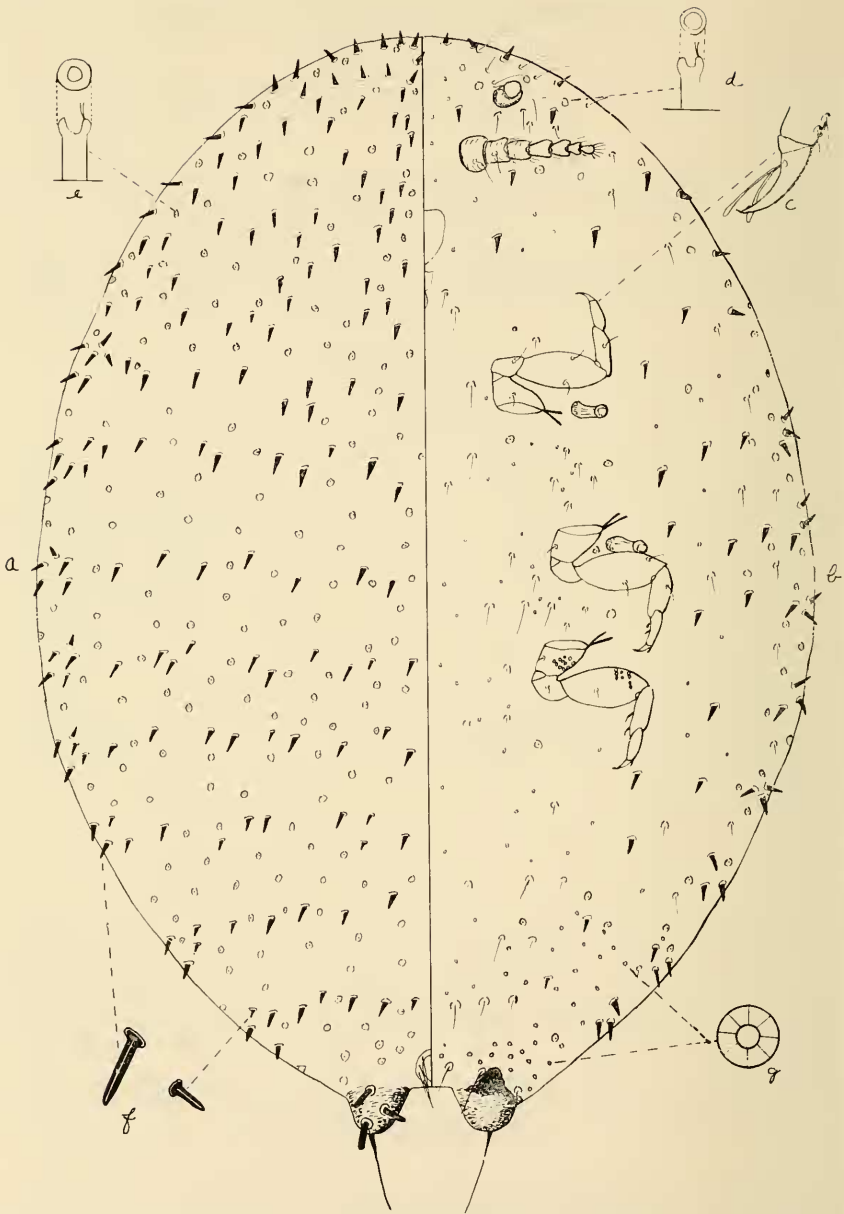


Fig. 1.—*Eriococcus gerbergi*, n. sp. a, dorsal surface; b, ventral surface; c, enlarged tarsus; d, microduct; e, macroduct; f, enlarged setae; g, enlarged pore.